The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, March 15, 1794. Number 395.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

As the partnership of Andrew Watson & Co. is about being dissolved, those who are indebted to them are desired to make payment to ANDREW WATSON, or to W. H. BEAUMONT, who have charge of the books of the company, and will take payment in cash or approved of country produce, before the 15th of April next.

N. B. Andrew Watson and Co. have still a neat assortment of Goods on hand, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Frederick Wise*, deceased, are for the last time desired to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be put into the proper hands for recovery, without delay, and those who have demands against said estate are requested to produce them properly attested, before the first day of April next.

CATHARINE WISE, Adminx.
ISAAC JENKINSON, Admnr.

Frederick Town, March 1, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on the bank of the Allegeny, opposite Pittsburgh, a yellow spotted STEER, two years old this spring, both ears cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES ROBINSON.

February 24, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Atmer, of Pitt township, Allegheny county, having ran away about the 23d of October last, in consequence of his being considerably indebted to me, at that time, I immediately took out a writ of attachment in order to secure his real and personal property, that the same may be justly applied for the advantage of his creditors.

As it may be probable he has taken his account book along with him and may prove his accounts before a magistrate, in order to recover the same for his own use. I therefore publicly forwarn all persons not to pay any money or other demand on said Atmer's account (except paid into my hands or order) otherwise they will be sued for the same immediately; it has been observed there are sundry articles which cannot be obtained, (supposed to be lent) the property of the said Atmer, it is therefore hoped, whoever is possessed of the same will be generous enough to return such parts to me; those who have just claims against Edward Atmer, are requested to have their accounts properly attested for settlement.

THOMAS GREENOUGH.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. A large Still containing 135 gallons, with vessels, to be sold.

ISAAC PEARCE postrider, on the route to Morgan town, takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid agreeable to the terms of his subscription paper, that they will immediately do it; and as he proposes continuing to ride until January 1795, (and longer if he receives encouragement) he solicits a continuance of the public favor; in the mean time informs such as chuse to decline employing him, that they are at liberty at any time on paying what may be due to the printer, and to himself.

February 1, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to call and pay off their respective balances before the 20th day of March next. All those that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. He continues as usual to keep at his store, a general assorment of Merchandize, which he sells on reasonable terms.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a machine which enables him to manufacture HAIR POWDER equal to any imported. Merchants may be supplied upon reasonable terms, and a short credit will be given if required.

JOHN ARTHIRS.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1794.

N. B. He will always keep a quantity of Powder and Pomatum ready made.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable plantation and tract of 325 acres of land, situate on the waters of Pigeon creek, about four miles from Pigeon creek meeting house, four miles and an half from Shesbazer Bently's mill at the mouth of Mingo creek, and not more than two miles and a half from four other mills. There is on said plantation two good orchards, one fifteen years old, of 96 bearing trees, and the other three years old this spring, of 110 growing trees—also, two nurseries of young trees, containing 50000, about forty acrees of cleared land, eight of which is good meadow, and thirty more may be made of good natural bottom land. A clear and indisputable title will be given. Any person may know the terms, which will be reasonable, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH COX.

February 19, 1794.

THE partnership of Beaumont and Bryan being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby directed to pay off their respective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authorised to receive and settle the same, and those who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the store formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the business as usual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

N. B. All debts due the above partnership that are not paid by the 15th of March, will be put into a magistrate's hands for recovery. The distant separation of the partners requiring a speedy settlement of their affairs.

Sweet lip'd JONATHAN,
OR THE
Half drowned Yankey.

BEING a sublime specimen of the most transcendently sublime versification, by which the redoubtable Peter Pindar is superlatively out-sublimated and excelled in wit, humour, taste, elegance of expression, arrangement of ideas, &c. &c. &c. In consequence of which specimen the author wrapping himself up in a cloak of modesty as in a coat of mail, confidently presumes that the hitherto caressed but now mortified Peter must commit his laurel-decked caxon to the flames, and hide his diminished head among the fish-cellars of his native village sweet smelling Mevagissey.

Happy! thrice happy town! in giving birth to a genius who can stalk triumphant over crowned noddles—send them on fools errands with impunity; make them bellow at the sight even of a louse, or lament in pretty strain their murdered mutton.

Though thy rival—long mayest thou live friend Peter—and when there shall be no more monarchs to bait the widows mousetrap, or to enquire into the phoenomenon of an apple dumpling may thy strain continue unrivalled, unexcelled by all but me. *MATTHEW MODESTY.*

ONCE on a time; (the very day
I cannot with precision say.)
'Twas when from monarch ridden elves
We bustled hard to save ourselves,
And gall'd their sides so very sore
As made them wish for Britain's shore;
The very place I have forgot
(But even that it matters not;)
Yet by the subject I've in hand
It must have been in Yankey land,
As 'tis molasses that I sing
Delicious sweet enchanting thing,
With which New England is so bless'd
It gives to every morsel zest:
It serves to *butter* all their roast;
Their pork without it would be lost;
For flesh, for fowl and pickled herring
This to all other sauce preferring;
I've even heard tho' much I doubt it
An oyster is not good without it.
But be that as it may—no matter:
We have no better citizens or fatter.

Once on a time when George's minions
Were wanting much to clip our pinions
(We had it sometimes in our power
To turn the tables for an hour
Or two, and make them hide their heads
In tory hovels, barns, or sheds
Retreating from before our prowess
More room to range in to allow us)
It was our better lot to drive
These British hornets from their hive
When all their late marauding earnings
Were left behind to sate our yearnings.
But some of them not swift of foot,
From gouty limb or pond'rous gut,
As I suppose to save their bacon,
And not in pursuit be o'ertaken
Set wits at work, and to a man
Arrest the Yankees as they ran
Intent upon pursuing game
Call'd tories that from Britain came.
A dozen so dame fortune will'd
Of puncheons with molasses fill'd
Were luckily among the treasure
They could not now consume at leisure
The heads of these were taken out
Then plac'd as rear-guards of the rout,
To stop the bayonet and the sword
Designed their buttocks's to gourd.
The scheme it answer'd well I wean
As plain hereafter will be seen.
An honest Yankey foremost flew
To seize the flying prey in view:
His patriot heart with ardour beat
The wings of haste impell'd his feet,
Intent to overtake the flying
And set a few of them a dying.
But luck or fortune all the while
Deign'd not on Jonathan to smile,
His evil genius turns his eyes
To where another puncheon lies
Close on his left, and on his right
Another greets his ardent sight.
Amaz'd, enraptur'd, and what not
He stood as still as he'd been shot,
Forgot the enemy before him,
And dire intent to catch or gore him,
Resolving to give up the heat
And stay and revel in the sweet
As darts the hawk on chicken young
So Jonathan on puncheon sprung,
He scales its sides and stooping down
To make the more of it his own
A son of proud Hibernia came
And caught him in this act of shame
Who without either judge or jury
Plumps him in headlong in his fury,
Then bustles on a good jog trot
Praying St. Patrick 'twere his lot
To overtake his flying cousins
And so *surround* some scatter'd dozens.
Meantime that Jonathan had died
A sweet death cannot be deni'd
Had not a brother Yankey came
To puncheon with intent the same
As influenc'd Jonathan e'en now
And pluck'd the laurel from his brow.
Now Yankey brother Yankee [illegible]
And hauls him out by heels and lugs
Then dips his fist into the cask
Licks and repeats the pleasant task
Whilst Jonathan was drawing breath
Just reseu'd from the jaws of death.
Hot in pursuit, by this they hear
Their brethren bringing up the rear;
Then off starts Jonathan and friend
Their former error to amend.
One hundred of the sweet-lip'd race
Were now approach'd in ardent chace
When instantly both old and young
In clusters round the puncheons hung,
Blessing their stars that sent them plenty
Of such a well beloved dainty;
What else could honest Yankees do
'Twas nectar and ambrosia too.
All but one wight who had command
Of this victorious sweet lip'd band,
And he no doubt among the rest
His love for treacle had express'd,
But from a southern clime he came
In Yankey land to earn his fame
And thought molasses, horrid prog
Compar'd to hominy and hog.
By captain summon'd to the chace
They one and all renew the race
Who tho' their bellies well were lin'd
Cast many a ling'ring look behind.
They soon o'ertake our Jonathan
So soak'd was he, he could not run;
So busy was he too a licking
Molasses that was 'bout him sticking.
They call a halt, and fall a scraping
Poor brother Jonathan—who gaping
Remonstrates on their rugged dealing
His very hard earn'd prize a stealing,
Whilst they reply in whining notes
Molasses trickling down their throats
Sweet Jonathan I pray be kind,
You cannot lick yourself behind,
I vow you cannot—all his clatter
By no means serv'd to mend the matter
One scrapes his pate, from clotted hair
Expressing all the sweets with care,
Another rubs him down the back,
As hostler would a jaded hack.
Some fearing they'd have not enough
Had nearly strip'd him to the buff,
And peace-meal tore his coat & jacket,
Whilst others rather than they'd lack it
Stick to him like so many leaches,
Extracting handfuls from his breeches
As bees extract their fav'rite swee
From any fetid flower they me

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. *SATURDAY*, March 15, 1794. Number 395.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

As the partnership of Andrew Watson & Co. is about being dissolved, those who are indebted to them are desired to make payment to ANDREW WATSON, or to W. H. BEAUMONT, who have charge of the books of the company, and will take payment in cash or approved of country produce, before the 15th of April next.

N. B. Andrew Watson and Co. have still a neat assortment of Goods on hand, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Frederick Wise*, deceased, are for the last time desired to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be put into the proper hands for recovery, without delay, and those who have demands against said estate are requested to produce them properly attested, before the first day of April next.

CATHARINE WISE, Adminx.
ISAAC JENKINSON, Admin'r.

Frederick Town, March 1, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on the bank of the Allegeny, opposite Pittsburgh, a yellow spotted STEER, two years old this spring, both ears cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES ROBINSON.

February 24, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Atmer, of Pitt township, Allegheny county, having ran away about the 23d of October last, in consequence of his being considerably indebted to me, at that time, I immediately took out a writ of attachment in order to secure his real and personal property, that the same may be justly applied for the advantage of his creditors.

As it may be probable he has taken his account book along with him and may prove his accounts before a magistrate, in order to recover the same for his own use. I therefore publicly forwarn all persons not to pay any money or other demand on said Atmer's account (except paid into my hands or order) otherwise they will be sued for the same immediately; it has been observed there are sundry articles which cannot be obtained, (supposed to be lent) the property of the said Atmer, it is therefore hoped, whoever is possessed of the same will be generous enough to return such parts to me; those who have just claims against Edward Atmer, are requested to have their accounts properly attested for settlement.

THOMAS GREENOUGH.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. A large Still containing 135 gallons, with vessels, to be sold.

ISAAC PEARCE, postrider, on the route to Morgan town, takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid agreeable to the terms of his subscription paper, that they will immediately do it; and as he proposes continuing to ride until January 1795, (and longer if he receives encouragement) he solicits a continuance of the public favor; in the mean time informs such as chuse to decline employing him, that they are at liberty at any time on paying what may be due to the printer, and to himself.

February 1, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to call and pay off their respective balances before the 20th day of March next. All those that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. He continues as usual to keep at his store, a general assorment of Merchandize, which he sells on reasonable terms.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a machine which enables him to manufacture HAIR POWDER equal to any imported. Merchants may be supplied upon reasonable terms, and a short credit will be given if required.

JOHN ARTHIRS.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1794.

N. B. He will always keep a quantity of Powder and Pomatum ready made.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable plantation and tract of 325 acres of land, situate on the waters of Pigeon creek, about four miles from Pigeon creek meeting house, four miles and an half from Shesbazer Bently's mill at the mouth of Mingo creek, and not more than two miles and a half from four other mills. There is on said plantation two good orchards, one fifteen years old, of 96 bearing trees, and the other three years old this spring, of 110 growing trees—also, two nurseries of young trees, containing 50000, about forty acrees of cleared land, eight of which is good meadow, and thirty more may be made of good natural bottom land. A clear and indisputable title will be given. Any person may know the terms, which will be reasonable, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH COX.

February 19, 1794.

THE partnership of Beaumont and Bryan being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby directed to pay off their respective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authorised to receive and settle the same, and those who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the store formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the business as usual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

N. B. All debts due the above partnership that are not paid by the 15th of March, will be put into a magistrate's hands for recovery. The distant separation of the partners requiring a speedy settlement of their affairs.

Sweet lip'd JONATHAN,
OR THE
Half drowned Yankey.

BEING a sublime specimen of the most transcendently sublime versification, by which the redoubtable Peter Pindar is superlatively out-sublimated and excelled in wit, humour, taste, elegance of expression, arrangement of ideas, &c. &c. &c. In consequence of which specimen the author wrapping himself up in a cloak of modesty as in a coat of mail, confidently presumes that the hitherto caressed but now mortified Peter must commit his laurel-decked caxon to the flames, and hide his diminished head among the fish-cellars of his native village sweet smelling Mevagissey.

Happy! thrice happy town! in giving birth to a genius who can stalk triumphant over crowned noddles—send them on fools errands with impunity; make them bellow at the sight even of a louse, or lament in pretty strain their murdered mutton.

Though thy rival—long mayest thou live friend Peter—and when there shall be no more monarchs to bait the widows mousirap, or to enquire into the phoenomenon of an apple dumpling may thy strain continue unrivalled, unexcelled by all but me. *MATTHEW MODEST.*

ONCE on a time; (the very day
I cannot with precision say.)
'Twas when frommonarchridden elves
We bustled hard to save ourselves,
And gall'd their sides so very sore
As made them wish for Britain's shore;
The very place I have forgot
(But even that it matters not;)
Yet by the subject I've in hand
It must have been in Yankey land,
As 'tis molasses that I sing
Delicious sweet enchanting thing,
With which New England is so bless'd
It gives to every morsel zest:
It serves to *butter* all their toast;
Their pork without it would be lost;
For flesh, for fowl and pickled herring
This to all other sauce preferring;
I've even heard tho' much I doubt it
An oyster is not good without it.
But be that as it may—no matter:
We have no better citizens or fatter.
Once on a time when George's minions
Were wanting much to clip our pinions
(We had it sometimes in our power
To turn the tables for an hour
Or two, and make them hide their heads
In tory hovels, barns, or sheds
Retreating from before our prowess
More room to range in to allow us)
It was our better lot to drive
These British hornets from their hive
When all their latemarauding earnings
Were left behind to sate our yearnings.
But some of them not swift of foot,
From gouty limb or pond'rous gut,
As I suppose to save their bacon,
And not in pursuit be o'ertaken
Set wits at work, and to a man
Arrest the Yankees as they ran
Intent upon pursuing game
Call'd tories that from Britain came.
A dozen so dame fortune will'd
Of puncheons with molasses fill'd
Were luckily among the treasure
They could not now consume at leisure
The heads of these were taken out
Then plac'd as rear-guards of the rout,
To stop the bayonet and the sword
Designed their buttocks's to gourd.
The scheme it answer'd well I wean
As plain hereafter will be seen.
An honest Yankey foremost flew
To seize the flying prey in view:
His patriot heart with ardour beat
The wings of haste impell'd his feet,
Intent to overtake the flying
And set a few of them a dying.
But luck or fortune all the while
Deign'd not on Jonathan to smile,
His evil genius turns his eyes
To where another puncheon lies
Close on his left, and on his right
Another greets his ardent sight.
Amaz'd, enraptur'd, and what not
He stood as still as he'd been shot,
Forgot the enemy before him,
And dire intent to catch or gore him,
Resolving to give up the heat
And stay and revel in the sweet
As darts the hawk on chicken young
So Jonathan on puncheon sprung,
He scales its sides and stooping down
To make the more of it his own
A son of proud Hibernia came
And caught him in this act of shame
Who without either judge or jury
Plumps him in headlong in his fury,
Then bustles on a good jog trot
Praying St. Patrick 'twere his lot
To overtake his flying cousins
And so *surround* some scatter'd dozens.
Meantime that Jonathan had died
A sweet death cannot be deni'd
Had not a brother Yankey came
To puncheon with intent the same
As influenc'd Jonathan e'en now
And pluck'd the laurel from his brow.
Now Yankey brother Yankee [illegible]
And hauls him out by heels and lugs
Then dips his fist into the cask
Licks and repeats the pleasant task
Whilst Jonathan was drawing breath
Just rescu'd from the jaws of death.
Hot in pursuit, by this they hear
Their brethren bringing up the rear;
Then off starts Jonathan and friend
Their former error to amend.
One hundred of the sweet-lip'd race
Were now approach'd in ardent chace
When instantly both old and young
In clusters round the puncheons hung,
Blessing their stars that sent them plenty
Of such a well beloved dainty;
What else could honest Yankees do
'Twas nectar and ambrosia too.
All but one wight who had command
Of this victorious sweet lip'd band,
And he no doubt among the rest
His love for treacle had express'd,
But from a southern clime he came
In Yankey land to earn his fame
And thought molasses, horrid prog
Compar'd to hommony and hog.
By captain summon'd to the chace
They one and all renew the race
Who tho' their bellies well were lin'd
Cast many a ling'ring look behind.
They soon o'ertake our Jonathan
So soak'd was he, he could not run;
So busy was he too a licking
Molasses that was 'bout him sticking.
They call a halt, and fall a scraping
Poor brother Jonathan—who gaping
Remonstrates on their rugged dealing
His very hard earn'd prize a stealing,
Whilst they reply in whining notes
Molasses trickling down their throats
Sweet Jonathan I pray be kind,
You cannot lick yourself behind,
I vow you cannot—all his clatter
By no means serv'd to mend the matter
One scrapes his pate, from clotted hair
Expressing all the sweets with care,
Another rubs him down the back,
As hostler would a jaded hack.
Some fearing they'd have not enough
Had nearly strip'd him to the buff,
And peace-meal tore his coat & jacket,
Whilst others rather than they'd lack it
Stick to him like so many leaches,
Extracting handfuls from his breeches
As bees extract their fav'rite swee
From any fetid flower they me

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

L'ECHELLE, commander in chief of the western army, in a fit of despair, on hearing of the check experienced by the troops of the Republic under the walls of Laval, has poisoned himself at Nantz. Seals were immediately put upon his papers.

The declaration of the jury against General Houchard, stated, that during the months of June and July last, when the Republican army on the Moselle was destined to succour Mayence, and again in September last, before Dunkirk, several manoeuvres were practised in order to favor the progress of the enemies of the republic; and that Houchard was the author and an accomplice in these plots.

In the sitting of the Jacobins on the 19th, a letter was read from Sandoz, dated Angers, Nov. 12, in which he complains of the conduct of the generals of the republic in the affair at Laval. One of them arrived at Angers, was asked when, and why he came to that town? He replied that he had mistaken his way. The revolutionary committee, however, arrested him. The letter concludes thus: "You are deceived at Paris: the war is not at the eve of being terminated."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

November 15.

Substance of a late report made respecting the political situation of the Republic of France, by Citizen Robespierre, in the name of the Committee of public Welfare.

We now solicit the utmost attention of the national convention towards the greatest interests of the country. We come to lay before your eyes the situation of the republic with regard to the divers powers of the earth, and above all, with regard to the nations whom nature and reason attach to our cause, but whom intrigue and perfidy seek to range among the number of our enemies.

Emerged from the chaos in which a criminal court had plunged government, the French legislators ought to fix their political principles towards the friends and enemies of the republic.

To unite the monstrous league of powers against France, it required even the alliance of the king of the French, and of the faction who caressed and threatened him by turns, to govern under his name, or to raise a foreigner upon the ruins of his power.

It is now universally known that the politics of the court of London contributed a great deal to give a shock to our revolution. Pitt's plan was immense—the execution of which was to have secured to England the three great objects of its ambition or jealousy: Toulon, Dunkirk, and our colonies. Pitt endeavored to part the south of France from the north.—This plan was bold, but the genius who formed it could not find means to put it in execution. Pitt wanted to sport with the French nation, but he has been thunder struck. His notions respecting our revolution are grossly erroneous. His views have been crossed, and barbarism could not be restored. Pitt saw disappear Neckar, Orleans, La Fayette, Lameth, Dumourier, Custine, Brissot, and all the pigmies of the Brissotine faction. It was in vain for the Girondist faction, and all the cowardly emissaries of foreign powers, to pretend to excite civil war and the hydra of federalism. The genius of liberty screened the French, who unanimously wish to be free.

Since the year 1791, the English nation perceived that there was a strong republican party in France, which would not side with tyranny. The people themselves were that party. The assassinations of the Champ de Mars, and of Nancy were not deemed sufficient to destroy that party; and they resolved upon war. Hence the monstrous alliance of Austria and Prussia, and afterwards the league of all the powers armed against us. It would be absurd to attribute that phenomenon to the emigrants, or to the credit of the late court; it was the work of foreign politics, supported by the power of factions who ruled France.

To have led the kings to this step, it was not enough to have represented the form of goverment as odious to the majority of the people, and to have added, that the nation waited for them as their deliverers; it was not enough to have corrupted the generals; but to justify the attempt of the kings before the eyes of their subjects, it was even found necessary to save them the trouble of declaring war. You all know the machiavelian address with which this event was brought about.

The sincere partizans of the republic thought quite otherwise. Before they broke the chains of the world, they intended to secure the liberty of their own country by extirpating their own tyrant, and inculcating the notions of universal liberty.

Such was the character of the false patriots; such the conduct of the emissaries pensioned by the foreign courts.

The moment had arrived when the British government, after having excited so many enemies against us, chose itself openly to join the league. But the wish of the party of the opposition militated against that project of the ministry: Brissot caused war to be declared against England and Holland at the same time, and soon after war was proclaimed against Spain, because we were not prepared then to combat that new enemy, and the Spanish fleet was ready to join that of England.

With what base hypocrisy did the traitors avail themselves of pretended insults committed upon their ambassadors, which had been preconcerted between them and the foreign powers? With what indecency did they attest the dignity of the nation with which they thus insulting sported?

The dastards! they had saved the Prussian despot, and fattened Belgium with the purest blood of the French, and delivered up to the enemy our treasures, our magazines, our provisions, and our defenders. This was not enough—our journalists were suborned to vilify the revolution, and to render the French name contemptible to all mankind.

They chiefly endeavored to oppose the opinion of Paris to that of all the rest of the republic, and that of the republic to the prejudices of the foreign nations.

They also armed the hand of fanaticism against us by a new artifice.—Dumourier in Belgium excited the national volunteers to strip the churches, and to play with the silver saints, at the same time that traitor published religious manifestoes, worthy of the Pope, which vowed the detestation of the Belgians and of mankind upon the French. In the same manner the traitors from within declaimed here against the priests, while favoring at the same time, the rebellion of the south and west.

Mean while France was left by herself, combating for the common cause: allies of France what became of you? Americans, were you only the allies of Louis XVI? Did not the French nation, by her arms and armies, help you to shake off the yoke? No, citizen allies, the French have not abjured their sentiments, but if it depended on the faction which governed Frenchmen, they would now be among the number of your enemies.

"By a very singular fatality, the Representatives of the French republic in America, are the agents of the traitors whom she has punished—the brother-in-law of Brissot is Consul General with the United States from France; another man of the name of Genet, sent by Le Brun and Brissot with the charge of Plenipotentiary Agent, resides at Philadelphia, and has faithfully fulfilled their designs and instructions. He has made use of the most unaccountable means to irritate the American Government against us; he affected to speak without any pretence, in a menacing tone, and to make proposals to that government equally contrary to the interest of both nations; he endeavoured to render our principles suspected or formidable, by exceeding them by the most ridiculous applications. By a very remarkable contest, while those who had sent him to America, persecuted at Paris, the popular Societies denounced as Anarchists the Jacobines, courageously struggling against tyranny, Genet, at Philadelphia, made himself chief of a club there, and never ceased to make and excite emotions equally injurious and perplexing to the government. Thus the same faction which wanted to subject the people in France to the aristocracy of the rich, endeavoured in a moment to set free and arm all the negroes to destroy our colonies."

The same manoeuvres were employed in France by Choiseul Gouffier and his successor. Who would believe that clubs and primary assemblies had been holden at Constantinople? Such proceeding could neither be beneficial to our principles nor to our cause; but they could perplex and exasperate the Ottoman Court. The Turks, the necessary enemy of our enemies, the useful and faithful ally of France, slighted by the French government, and circumvented by the English cabinet observed hitherto a neutrality more prejudicial to its own interest than to those of the republic. It appears, however, that he is ready to awake; but the English cabinet direct the divan—he will not bring his forces against Austria, our common enemy, which might be easily overwhelmed, but against Russia, whose power may once prove a rock for the Ottoman arms to split upon.

There is another nation united to our cause by ties not less strong—I mean the Swiss. The politics of our enemies have drained all their resources to turn the Swiss against us; imprudence, supineness, and perfidy, concurred to succour their efforts; some violations of territory, some useless chicanes, some libels inserted in certain journals, and a very active intrigue carried on at Geneva, Mont Terrible, and in some dark committees holden at Paris, and consisting of bankers, foreigners and intriguers, all has been to strengthen the line of our enemies. Helvetic prudence has withstood all the solicitations of the foreign powers. The Swiss confined themselves to address their grievances in a friendly manner to the government; the committee of public welfare, who found their complaints justly founded, has taken measures to remove the causes of those grievances and to give to the Swiss Cantons ample proofs of the fraternity and benevolence of the French nation.

If you wish to know what cowardly means are employed by the allied powers, I will relate to you a curious stratagem employed by the Austrians, and which reached the committee of public welfare at the moment when I was going to terminate this report. The committee received an authentic note which Austria caused to be delivered to the government of the Canton of Berne.

The government of Berne, much troubled by this note, communicated it to our Ambassador in Switzerland, and though the latter entreated that government to banish all fears respecting such an event, all the German gazettes published throughout Europe that the committee of public welfare was determined to declare war against Switzerland, and that I was charged to make report to you on that subject.

That you may still better perceive Austrian perfidy, I can tell you, that more than a month ago a proposal was made to your committee which offered an advantage infinitely precious in our circumstances; to obtain that advantage we were only to have invaded a little state surrounded by our territory, and allied to Switzerland; but we rejected that proposal with indignation.

The Swiss have always consulted the true interest of their country; and your committee will demean itself in the same manner towards the Helvetic Cantons, and all other friendly powers. We will always deal frankly as it becomes a great and powerful republic.

LONDON, November 21.

Yesterday morning Mr. Este, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from the court of Madrid, and if we may trust to report, they are by no means agreeable. The consequences of keeping a nation in ignorance begin to be felt by the energy of the people by persecution, and intolerance, that now when a powerful neighbour threatens an invasion, they find an universal torpor pervades the kingdom, and Catalonia is likely to be over run, if not even ready to join the invaders. It is by no means improbable, thas in this hopeful and prosperous war, we shall be invited to save our new ally the king of Spain, from ruin!

There has been a rumour that the great alarmist, lord Malsbury (who is about to set out to Berlin as a special commissioner, to convince the king of Prussia that he ought to continue the war against the French *coute qui coute*) expects to meet the celebrated Danton there. We believe that this is a phantom conjured up to frighten the noble alarmists unnecessarily. Let him carry out a sufficient motive, and he will find the king hampered by no previous arrangement. We have, much to our credit guaranteed to him the robbery of Poland, and he has faithfully served us in furthering what he justly calls, our war; but we cannot expect him to go on in this mad career unless we *continue* to make it worth his while.

Nov. 28. General Ricardo, the only military man of reputation in the Spanish army in that quarter, has been suspended by a council of war, a power exercised by the councils of war in the Spanish armies. He is accused of having wasted much time unnecessarily, and let slip the opportunity of taking Perpignan and Mount Louis.

Dec. 13. Some seditious movements are apprehended, it seems, at Gouda, Leyden, and Haarlem, where considerable endeavors have been used to excite the populace against the stadtholder. To prevent these several Dutch regiments have been recalled from the army, to be exchanged for those now stationed in the above places. The inhabitants of Gouda have forbidden their representatives to the states general to contribute to the extraordinary quota; and pistols have been fired, during the night, at the centinels on guard in that town, probably for the purpose of inducing the soldiers to some measures which might provoke a rising of the people. A centinel at the Hague has been dangerously wounded by a bullet. Several officers of Swiss regiments in the

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Nov. 22.

L'ECHELLE, commander in chief of the western army, in a fit of despair, on hearing of the check experienced by the troops of the Republic under the walls of Laval, has poisoned himself at Nantz. Seals were immediately put upon his papers.

The declaration of the jury against General Houchard, stated, that during the months of June and July last, when the Republican army on the Moselle was destined to succour Mayence, and again in September last, before Dunkirk, several manoeuvres were practised in order to favor the progress of the enemies of the republic; and that Houchard was the author and an accomplice in these plots.

In the sitting of the Jacobins on the 19th, a letter was read from Sandoz, dated Angers, Nov. 12, in which he complains of the conduct of the generals of the republic in the affair at Laval. One of them arrived at Angers, was asked when, and why he came to that town? He replied that he had mistaken his way. The revolutionary committee, however, arrested him. The letter concludes thus: "You are deceived at Paris: the war is not at the eve of being terminated."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

November 15.

Substance of a late report made respecting the political situation of the Republic of France, by Citizen Robespierre, in the name of the Committee of public Welfare.

We now solicit the utmost attention of the national convention towards the greatest interests of the country. We come to lay before your eyes the situation of the republic with regard to the divers powers of the earth, and above all, with regard to the nations whom nature and reason attach to our cause, but whom intrigue and perfidy seek to range among the number of our enemies.

Emerged from the chaos in which a criminal court had plunged government, the French legislators ought to fix their political principles towards the friends and enemies of the republic.

To unite the monstrous league of powers against France, it required even the alliance of the king of the French, and of the faction who caressed and threatened him by turns, to govern under his name, or to raise a foreigner upon the ruins of his power.

It is now universally known that the politics of the court of London contributed a great deal to give a shock to our revolution. Pitt's plan was immense—the execution of which was to have secured to England the three great objects of its ambition or jealousy: Toulon, Dunkirk, and our colonies. Pitt endeavored to part the south of France from the north.—This plan was bold, but the genius who formed it could not find means to put it in execution. Pitt wanted to sport with the French nation, but he has been thunder struck. His notions respecting our revolution are grossly erroneous. His views have been crossed, and barbarism could not be restored. Pitt saw disappear Neckar, Orleans, La Fayette, Lameth, Dumourier, Custine, Brissot, and all the pigmies of the Brissotine faction. It was in vain for the Girondist faction, and all the cowardly emissaries of foreign powers, to pretend to excite civil war and the hydra of federalism. The genius of liberty screened the French, who unanimously wish to be free.

Since the year 1791, the English nation perceived that there was a strong republican party in France, which would not side with tyranny. The people themselves were that party. The assassinations of the Champ de Mars, and of Nancy were not deemed sufficient to destroy that party; and they resolved upon war. Hence the monstrous alliance of Austria and Prussia, and afterwards the league of all the powers armed against us. It would be absurd to attribute that phenomenon to the emigrants, or to the credit of the late court; it was the work of foreign politics, supported by the power of factions who ruled France.

To have led the kings to this step, it was not enough to have represented the form of goverment as odious to the majority of the people, and to have added, that the nation waited for them as their deliverers; it was not enough to have corrupted the generals; but to justify the attempt of the kings before the eyes of their subjects, it was even found necessary to save them the trouble of declaring war. You all know the machiavelian address with which this event was brought about.

The sincere partizans of the republic thought quite otherwise. Before they broke the chains of the world, they intended to secure the liberty of their own country by extirpating their own tyrant, and inculcating the notions of universal liberty.

Such was the character of the false patriots; such the conduct of the emissaries pensioned by the foreign courts.

The moment had arrived when the British government, after having excited so many enemies against us, chose itself openly to join the league. But the wish of the party of the opposition militated against that project of the ministry: Brissot caused war to be declared against England and Holland at the same time, and soon after war was proclaimed against Spain, because we were not prepared then to combat that new enemy, and the Spanish fleet was ready to join that of England.

With what base hypocrisy did the traitors avail themselves of pretended insults committed upon their ambassadors, which had been preconcerted between them and the foreign powers? With what indecency did they attest the dignity of the nation with which they thus insulting sported?

The dastards! they had saved the Prussian despot, and fattened Belgium with the purest blood of the French, and delivered up to the enemy our treasures, our magazines, our provisions, and our defenders. This was not enough—our journalists were suborned to vilify the revolution, and to render the French name contemptible to all mankind.

They chiefly endeavored to oppose the opinion of Paris to that of all the rest of the republic, and that of the republic to the prejudices of the foreign nations.

They also armed the hand of fanaticism against us by a new artifice.—Dumourier in Belgium excited the national volunteers to strip the churches, and to play with the silver saints, at the same time that traitor published religious manifestoes, worthy of the Pope, which vowed the detestation of the Belgians and of mankind upon the French. In the same manner the traitors from within declaimed here against the priests, while favoring at the same time, the rebellion of the south and west.

Mean while France was left by herself, combating for the common cause: allies of France what became of you? Americans, were you only the allies of Louis XVI? Did not the French nation, by her arms and armies, help you to shake off the yoke? No, citizen allies, the French have not abjured their sentiments, but if it depended on the faction which governed Frenchmen, they would now be among the number of your enemies.

"By a very singular fatality, the Representatives of the French republic in America, are the agents of the traitors whom she has punished—the brother-in-law of Brissot is Consul General with the United States from France; another man of the name of Genet, sent by Le Brun and Brissot with the charge of Plenipotentiary Agent, resides at Philadelphia, and has faithfully fulfilled their designs and instructions. He has made use of the most unaccountable means to irritate the American Government against us; he affected to speak without any pretence, in a menacing tone, and to make proposals to that government equally contrary to the interest of both nations; he endeavoured to render our principles suspected or formidable, by exceeding them by the most ridiculous applications. By a very remarkable contest, while those who had sent him to America, persecuted at Paris, the popular Societies denounced as Anarchists the Jacobines, courageously struggling against tyranny, Genet, at Philadelphia, made himself chief of a club there, and never ceased to make and excite emotions equally injurious and perplexing to the government. Thus the same faction which wanted to subject the people in France to the aristocracy of the rich, endeavoured in a moment to set free and arm all the negroes to destroy our colonies."

The same manoeuvres were employed in France by Choiseul Gouffier and his successor. Who would believe that clubs and primary assemblies had been holden at Constantinople? Such proceeding could neither be beneficial to our principles nor to our cause; but they could perplex and exasperate the Ottoman Court. The Turks, the necessary enemy of our enemies, the useful and faithful ally of France, slighted by the French government, and circumvented by the English cabinet observed hitherto a neutrality more prejudicial to its own interest than to those of the republic. It appears, however, that he is ready to awake; but the English cabinet direct the divan—he will not bring his forces against Austria, our common enemy, which might be easily overwhelmed, but against Russia, whose power may once prove a rock for the Ottoman arms to split upon.

There is another nation united to our cause by ties not less strong—I mean the Swiss. The politics of our enemies have drained all their resources to turn the Swiss against us; imprudence, supineness, and perfidy, concurred to succour their efforts; some violations of territory, some useless chicanes, some libels inserted in certain journals, and a very active intrigue carried on at Geneva, Mont Terrible, and in some dark committees holden at Paris, and consisting of bankers, foreigners and intriguers, all has been to strengthen the line of our enemies. Helvetic prudence has withstood all the solicitations of the foreign powers. The Swiss confined themselves to address their grievances in a friendly manner to the government; the committee of public welfare, who found their complaints justly founded, has taken measures to remove the causes of those grievances and to give to the Swiss Cantons ample proofs of the fraternity and benevolence of the French nation.

If you wish to know what cowardly means are employed by the allied powers, I will relate to you a curious stratagem employed by the Austrians, and which reached the committee of public welfare at the moment when I was going to terminate this report. The committee received an authentic note which Austria caused to be delivered to the government of the Canton of Berne.

The government of Berne, much troubled by this note, communicated it to our Ambassador in Switzerland, and though the latter entreated that government to banish all fears respecting such an event, all the German gazettes published throughout Europe that the committee of public welfare was determined to declare war against Switzerland, and that I was charged to make report to you on that subject.

That you may still better perceive Austrian perfidy, I can tell you, that more than a month ago a proposal was made to your committee which offered an advantage infinitely precious in our circumstances; to obtain that advantage we were only to have invaded a little state surrounded by our territory, and allied to Switzerland; but we rejected that proposal with indignation.

The Swiss have always consulted the true interest of their country; and your committee will demean itself in the same manner towards the Helvetic Cantons, and all other friendly powers. We will always deal frankly as it becomes a great and powerful republic.

LONDON, November 21.

Yesterday morning Mr. Este, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from the court of Madrid, and if we may trust to report, they are by no means agreeable. The consequences of keeping a nation in ignorance begin to be felt by the energy of the people by persecution, and intolerance, that now when a powerful neighbour threatens an invasion, they find an universal torpor pervades the kingdom, and Catalonia is likely to be over run, if not even ready to join the invaders. It is by no means improbable, thas in this hopeful and prosperous war, we shall be invited to save our new ally the king of Spain, from ruin!

There has been a rumour that the great alarmist, lord Malsbury (who is about to set out to Berlin as a special commissioner, to convince the king of Prussia that he ought to continue the war against the French *coute qui coute*) expects to meet the celebrated Danton there. We believe that this is a phantom conjured up to frighten the noble alarmists unnecessarily. Let him carry out a sufficient motive, and he will find the king hampered by no previous arrangement. We have, much to our credit guaranteed to him the robbery of Poland, and he has faithfully served us in furthering what he justly calls, our war; but we cannot expect him to go on in this mad career unless we *continue* to make it worth his while.

Nov. 28. General Ricardo, the only military man of reputation in the Spanish army in that quarter, has been suspended by a council of war, a power exercised by the councils of war in the Spanish armies. He is accused of having wasted much time unnecessarily, and let slip the opportunity of taking Perpignan and Mount Louis.

Dec. 13. Some seditious movements are apprehended, it seems, at Gouda, Leyden, and Haarlem, where considerable endeavors have been used to excite the populace against the stadtholder. To prevent these several Dutch regiments have been recalled from the army, to be exchanged for those now stationed in the above places. The inhabitants of Gouda have forbidden their representatives to the states general to contribute to the extraordinary quota; and pistols have been fired, during the night, at the centinels on guard in that town, probably for the purpose of inducing the soldiers to some measures which might provoke a rising of the people. A centinel at the Hague has been dangerously wounded by a bullet. Several officers of Swiss regiments in the

ſervice of the republic have reſigned their commiſſions.

The ducheſs of Orleans arrived at Paris on the 23d of November, and was immediately committed to the Luxemburg.

Danton, whoſe influence appeared to be wavering during the continuance of his illneſs, was received with the moſt unbounded applauſe when he made his firſt appearance in the convention, on the 22d of November.

Thomas Paine, of whoſe departure for America the moſt abſurd reports have been circulated, is ſtill at Paris. He ſeldom frequents the convention. When Danton made his firſt appearance on the 22d of November, he was accompanied by Thomas Paine.

The reaſons that the latter member of the convention has never been moleſted in conſequence of his attachment to the Briſſotine party, is, his ſuppoſed popularity in America, his work on the rights of man, and his entire ignorance of the French language, which would render it impoſſible for him to carry on any intrigues injurious to the unity and indiviſibility of the republic.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, February 25.

We learn from captain Brown of the Rebecca, that having fallen in with a ſquadron of French ſhips of war in the channel, he was obliged to go on board the admiral's veſſel, where every thing wore the appearance of mirth and joy, on account of taking Toulon of which they had received certain intelligence before their ſailing: a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Rebecca, farther informs, that he ſaw a London paper in Guernſey of the 5th of January, which announced this important conqueſt; and that lord Moira had returned to England to diſcharge his troops, which had been ſo long detained on board the ſhips in order to form their intended junction with the French rebels, as to cauſe ſickneſs and mortality to make dreadful ravages amongſt them.

Feb. 26. Monday arrived the ſhip Charleſton, Captain Sheffield from Charleſton. We have been favored with the following particulars from a gentleman who came paſſenger in her. That on the evening previous to ſailing from that port, accounts were received from St. Auguſtine, which ſtate, that a plot had been diſcovered which premeditated the giving up of that place to the French; the lieutenant governor of St. John's river, Mr. Milrich, and a number of other characters, were taken up and ſent to the Havana in irons, commiſſions from Mr. Genet being found in their poſſeſſion. The troops on the river St. Mary's were drawn off to the river St. John's, and the whole of the militia under arms.

BALTIMORE, February 17.

A gentleman who left Jeremie on the 12th ult. ſays, that the commandant of that place told him that two attacks were made on Port-au-Prince by the Europa, a 50 gun ſhip, and ſeven Britiſh frigates, and that they have been repulſed with conſiderable damage, and retired to Caymites to refit—that he intends making another attempt, and if he ſucceeds, will then march a body of troops againſt Jaquemel.

WINCHESTER, February 10.

The Spaniards, on the 28th of October, formed a treaty offenſive and defenſive with the Creeks and Cherokees.

The expreſs who brought Mr. Seagrove's letters, informs, that on his way from the Tuckabatchees, he ſaw a party of Creeks with fourteen horſes ſtolen from Tugelo, but whether from the Georgia or South Carolina ſide he was uninformed.

The expreſs alſo informs, that ſhortly before his departure from the Creeks a requeſt was made by the Spaniards, that the Creeks would ſend to New Orleans 600 warriors, to aid them in the expected attack by the French upon Weſt Florida, which the Creeks received with a great degree of diſſatisfaction.

We are further informed by the expreſs, that he brought from the Creeks to the Cherokees a talk, ſtrongly recommending them to be at peace with the United States, which was well received.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

If it is permitted to judge from appearances, a great officer of the general government has of late changed an opinion he not long ſince openly ſported, that the French republic had not many months to live. The uncommon attention which he and his creatures have paid the new miniſter from the French republic indicates ſuch a change.

Feb. 26. It is reported that the communications from our miniſter at London are far from bearing a pacific aſpect.

A correſpondent in Mr. Fenno's paper of laſt evening accounts very *ingeniouſly* for the attention ſhewn the new French miniſter by the officers of the general government, and other federaliſts, which exhibits ſuch a contraſt with the reception the ci-devant miniſter experienced from the government: But the remarks might have more plauſibility if they did not loſe ſight of probability. It certainly requires a conſiderable ſhare of faith in the omniſcience of government to believe, that in the firſt half hour of the French miniſter's arrival his ſentiments ſhould be, on every topic ſo fully underſtood, eſpecially as he is not of a very communicative diſpoſition.

The federal intereſt, ſays the Gazette of the United States, was never hoſtile to France under Mr. Genet's miniſtry. Every line in ſome ſpeeches made in the federal legiſlature not many weeks ſince, is a contradiction to this aſſertion.

March 1. The citizens of New-York, are notified, in the ſeveral newſpapers of that city, to meet at the Tontine Coffee-houſe, on the 27th of February, to enter into ſome reſolutions, inſtructive to their repreſentatives in Congreſs, reſpecting the inſults and injuries offered to the commerce of the United States, by Britain and her ſavage allies.

The commiſſions of bankruptcy, recorded in the London Gazette, ſince the month of February, 1793, amount to 512; and the ſum for which they ſtopped payment, is computed, far to exceed the total amount of all the coined money in Great Britain!

The Britiſh, it appears, not content with making the law of nations for *us* to ſuit *their* purpoſes have undertaken to ſay, that our commerce ſhall alſo be injured by enforcing againſt us the French colonial regulations that exiſted before the revolution. It is not poſſible to conceive that even their caſuiſts could cite the leaſt colour of a right for ſuch arbitrary proceedings. If whilſt we were colonies we roſe againſt their attempts to legiſlate for us, ſhall we now that we are free, ſuffer them to regulate our commerce according to their will or caprice?

Pittſburgh, March 15.

The yeas and nays on the queſtion that "Mr. Gallatin was duly qualified to hold his ſeat, &c." were as follows, viz.

YEAS.—*Meſſrs. Langdon, Bradley, Robinſon, Bur, Monroe, Taylor, Brown, Edwards, Martin, Butler, Gunn, and Jackſon.*—12.

NAYS.—*Meſſrs. Livermore, Cabot, Strong, Bradford, Foſter, Ellſworth, Mitchell, King, Frelinghuyſer, Morris, Vining, Potts, Hawkins, and Izard*—14.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, GREENVILLE, 28th December, 1793.

THE Commander in Chief returns his moſt grateful thanks to Major Burbeck, and to every officer, non-commiſſioned officer and private belonging to the detachment under his command, for their ſoldierly and exemplary conduct during their late arduous tour of duty, and for the ready chearfulneſs with which they faced and ſurmounted every difficulty at this inclement ſeaſon, in repoſſeſſing the field of battle, and erecting thereon Fort Recovery, a work impervious to ſavage force, as alſo for pioufly and carefully collecting and interring the bones and paying the laſt reſpect and military honors to the manes of thoſe heroes who fell on the 4th of November 1791, by three times three diſcharges from the ſame artillery that were loſt on that fatal day, but now recovered by this detachment of the legion.

The Commander in Chief alſo requeſts Major Mills, Captains Butler and Debutts, Lieutenant Harriſon, and Doctor Scott, to accept of his beſt thanks for their voluntary aid and ſervices upon this occaſion.

The Contracters will iſſue one ration and one gill of whiſkey, per man, as a ſmall compenſation for the fatigue they endured with ſo much alacrity and fortitude.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE,
Major General and Commander in Chief.

*** *A ſpecial meeting of the Pittſburgh Fire Company is requeſted at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, this evening at ſix o'clock.* March 15, 1794.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber, to come and ſettle off their accounts before the firſt day of April next, if they do not, a method will be taken immediately after to compel them, which will be diſagreeable. No further indulgence will be given.*

WILLIAM HERD.

March 13, 1794.

IN September laſt ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Croſs creek, two miles and a half from Burget's mill, four young horned cattle, all of a reddiſh colour, ſome white on each —two of them, viz. one ſteer and one heifer, are marked with a crop and a ſlit in the off ear, and a hole in the near one; the other two a ſteer and a heifer, not ear marked, but of a deeper red. Any perſon who brings ſaid cattle to the owner ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, or a Half Dollar for either, and reaſonable expences.

ROBERT ROBB.

January 1794.

CAME *to the ſubſcriber's houſe, a brindled Steer, with a white tail, the right ear cut off, and is two years old this ſpring. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.*

GEORGE LIGHTENBERGER.

Pittſburgh, March 11, 1794.

Blank Indentures for ſale at the Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, March 15.

A report is in circulation that a large body of men under the command of Gen. Clarke, were to ſet off from Kentucky the firſt of March, on an expedition to the Miſſiſippi.

A celebrated character at Peterſburgh, in Ruſſia, is at preſeent employed, under the patronage of the empreſs, in preparing for the preſs a work which is to be entitled the New Law of Nations; ſuch a publication having been found to be abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prove the excluſive rights of crowned heads to ſeize upon the territories and controul the councils of their leſs powerful neighbours.

By accounts from Niagara we learn that a general conſternation prevails in that place, owing to a report that is in circulation there, of a body of the French ſons of liberty being landed in ſome part of the United States, and who, it is firmly believed there, are on their march to attack them.

The Mail did not arrive here until a few minutes before this paper was put to preſs, we can therefore inform our readers that the Philadelphia papers contain nothing new or worthy of notice.

EQUALITY.

I dreamt, that, buried by my fellow clay,
Cloſe by a common beggar's ſide I lay;
And, as ſo mean an object ſhock'd my pride,
Thus, like a corpſe of conſequence, I cry'd:—
Scoundrel! be gone, and henceforth touch me not:
More manners learn, and at a diſtance rot.

Scoundrel!—then with haughtier tone cry'd he,
Proud lump of earth! I ſcorn thy words and thee:
Here all are EQUAL, now thy caſe is mine—
This is my rotting place, and that is thine.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has taken up three ſtray cattle, viz. one red Cow, about ſix years old, marked in the off ear with a ſwallow fork, and in the near ear a crop and an under bit, one brown heifer, betwee three and four years old, with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the near ear, and an under ſlope in the off ear; one ditto of the ſame age, with a large white ſpot on her rump, a white tail and belly, marked in the off ear with a crop and an under bit, and in the near ear with a ſlit and under bit. Said cattle came to the ſubſcriber's on the 23d of Dec. 1793. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CARPER, on the weſt of Ohio, near the mouth of Buffaloe.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing buſineſs.

ervice of the republic have reſigned heir commiſſions.

The ducheſs of Orleans arrived at Paris on the 23d of November, and was immediately committed to the Luxemburg.

Danton, whoſe influence appeared to be wavering during the continuance of his illneſs, was received with the moſt unbounded applauſe when he made his firſt appearance in the convention, on the 22d of November.

Thomas Paine, of whoſe departure for America the moſt abſurd reports have been circulated, is ſtill at Paris. He ſeldom frequents the convention. When Danton made his firſt appearance on the 22d of November, he was accompanied by Thomas Paine.

The reaſons that the latter member of the convention has never been moleſted in conſequence of his attachment to the Briſſotine party, is, his ſuppoſed popularity in America, his work on the rights of man, and his entire ignorance of the French language, which would render it impoſſible for him to carry on any intrigues injurious to the unity and indiviſibility of the republic.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, February 25.

We learn from captain Brown of the Rebecca, that having fallen in with a ſquadron of French ſhips of war in the channel, he was obliged to go on board the admiral's veſſel, where every thing wore the appearance of mirth and joy, on account of the capture of Toulon of which they had received certain intelligence before their ſailing; a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Rebecca, farther informs, that he ſaw a London paper in Guernſey of the 5th of January, which announced this important conqueſt; and that lord Moira had returned to England to diſcharge his troops, which had been ſo long detained on board the ſhips in order to form their intended junction with the French rebels, as to cauſe ſickneſs and mortality to make dreadful ravages amongſt them.

Feb. 26. Monday arrived the ſhip Charleſton, Captain Sheffield from Charleſton. We have been favored with the following particulars from a gentleman who came paſſenger in her. That on the evening previous to ſailing from that port, accounts were received from St. Auguſtine, which ſtate, that a plot had been diſcovered which premeditated the giving up of that place to the French; the lieutenant governor of St. John's river, Mr. M'Intoſh, and a number of other characters, were taken up and ſent to the Havana in irons, commiſſions from Mr. Genet being found in their poſſeſſion. The troops on the river St. Mary's were drawn off to the river St. John's, and the whole of the militia under arms.

BALTIMORE, February 17.

A gentleman who left Jeremie on the 12th ult. ſays, that the commandant of that place told him that two attacks were made on Port-au-Prince by the Europa, a 50 gun ſhip, and ſeven Britiſh frigates, and that they have been repulſed with conſiderable damage, and retired to Cayonites to refit—that he intends making another attempt, and if he ſucceeds, will then march a body of troops againſt Jaquemel.

WINCHESTER, February 10.

The Spaniards, on the 28th of October, formed a treaty offenſive and defenſive with the Creeks and Cherokees.

The expreſs who brought Mr. Seagrove's letters, informs, that on his way from the Tuckabatchees, he ſaw a party of Creeks with fourteen horſes ſtolen from Tugelo, but whether from the Georgia or South Carolina ſide he was uninformed.

The expreſs alſo informs, that ſhortly before his departure from the Creeks a requeſt was made by the Spaniards, that the Creeks would ſend to New Orleans 600 warriors, to aid them in the expected attack by the French upon Weſt Florida, which the Creeks received with a great degree of diſſatisfaction.

We are further informed by the expreſs, that he brought from the Creeks to the Cherokees a talk, ſtrongly recommending them to be at peace with the United States, which was well received.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

If it is permitted to judge from appearances, a great officer of the general government has of late changed an opinion he not long ſince openly ſported, that the French republic had not many months to live. The uncommon attention which he and his creatures have paid the new miniſter from the French republic indicates ſuch a change.

Feb. 26. It is reported that the communications from our miniſter at London are far from bearing a pacific aſpect.

A correſpondent in Mr. Fenno's paper of laſt evening accounts very *ingeniouſly* for the attention ſhewn the new French miniſter by the officers of the general government, and other federaliſts, which exhibits ſuch a contraſt with the reception the ci-devant miniſter experienced from the government: But the remarks might have more plauſibility if they did not loſe ſight of probability. It certainly requires a conſiderable ſhare of faith in the omniſcience of government to believe, that in the firſt half hour of the French miniſter's arrival his ſentiments ſhould be, on every topic ſo fully underſtood, eſpecially as he is not of a very communicative diſpoſition.

The federal intereſt, ſays the Gazette of the United States, was never hoſtile to France under Mr. Genet's miniſtry. Every line in ſome ſpeeches made in the federal legiſlature not many weeks ſince, is a contradiction to this aſſertion.

March 1. The citizens of New-York, are notified, in the ſeveral newſpapers of that city, to meet at the Tontine Coffee-houſe, on the 27th of February, to enter into ſome reſolutions, inſtructive to their repreſentatives in Congreſs, reſpecting the inſults and injuries offered to the commerce of the United States, by Britain and her ſavage allies.

The commiſſions of bankruptcy, recorded in the London Gazette, ſince the month of February, 1793, amount to 512; and the ſum for which they ſtopped payment, is computed, far to exceed the total amount of all the coined money in Great Britain!

The Britiſh, it appears, not content with making the law of nations for *us* to ſuit *their* purpoſes have undertaken to ſay, that our commerce ſhall alſo be injured by enforcing againſt us the French colonial regulations that exiſted before the revolution. It is not poſſible to conceive that even their caſuits could cite the leaſt colour of a right for ſuch arbitrary proceedings. If whilſt we were colonies we roſe againſt their attempts to legiſlate for us, ſhall we now that we are free, ſuffer them to regulate our commerce according to their will or caprice?

Pittſburgh, March 15.

The yeas and nays on the queſtion that "Mr. Gallatin was duly qualified to hold his ſeat, &c." were as follows, viz.

YEAS.—*Meſſrs. Langdon, Bradley, Robinſon, Bur, Monroe, Taylor, Brown, Edwards, Martin, Butler, Gunn, and Jackſon.*—12.

NAYS.—*Meſſrs. Livermore, Cabot, Strong, Bradford, Foſter, Ellſworth, Mitchell, King, Frelinghuyſer, Morris, Vining, Potts, Hawkins, and Izard*—14.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, GREENVILLE, 28th December, 1793.

THE Commander in Chief returns his moſt grateful thanks to Major Burbeck, and to every officer, non-commiſſioned officer and private belonging to the detachment under his command, for their ſoldierly and exemplary conduct during their late arduous tour of duty, and for the ready chearfulneſs with which they faced and ſurmounted every difficulty at this inclement ſeaſon, in repoſſeſſing the field of battle, and erecting thereon Fort Recovery, a work impervious to ſavage force, as alſo for piouſly and carefully collecting and interring the bones and paying the laſt reſpect and military honors to the manes of thoſe heroes who fell on the 4th of November 1791, by three times three diſcharges from the ſame artillery that were loſt on that fatal day, but now recovered by this detachment of the legion.

The Commander in Chief alſo requeſts Major Mills, Captains Butler and Debutts, Lieutenant Harriſon, and Doctor Scott, to accept of his beſt thanks for their voluntary aid and ſervices upon this occaſion.

The Contracters will iſſue one ration and one gill of whiſkey, per man, as a ſmall compenſation for the fatigue they endured with ſo much alacrity and fortitude.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE,
Major General and Commander in Chief.

*** *A ſpecial meeting of the Pittſburgh Fire Company is requeſted at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, this evening at ſix o'clock.* *March* 15, 1794.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber, to come and ſettle off their accounts before the firſt day of April next, if they do not, a method will be taken immediately after to compel them, which will be diſagreeable. No further indulgence will be given.*

WILLIAM HERD.

March 13, 1794.

IN September laſt ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, living on the waters of Croſs creek, two miles and a half from Burget's mill, four young horned cattle, all of a reddiſh colour, ſome white on each—two of them, viz. one ſteer and one heifer, are marked with a crop and a ſlit in the off ear, and a hole in the near one; the other two a ſteer and a heifer, not ear marked, but of a deeper red. Any perſon who brings ſaid cattle to the owner ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, or a Half Dollar for either, and reaſonable expences.

ROBERT ROBB.

January 1794.

CAME *to the ſubſcriber's houſe, a brindled Steer, with a white tail, the right ear cut off, and is two years old this ſpring. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have it again.*

GEORGE LIGHTENBERGER.
Pittſburgh, March 11, 1794.

Blank Indentures for ſale at the Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, March 15.

A report is in circulation that a large body of men under the command of Gen. Clarke, were to ſet off from Kentucky the firſt of March, on an expedition to the Miſſiſippi.

A celebrated character at Peterſburgh, in Ruſſia, is at preſent employed, under the patronage of the empreſs, in preparing for the preſs a work which is to be entitled the New Law of Nations; ſuch a publication having been found to be abſolutely neceſſary, in order to prove the excluſive rights of crowned heads to ſeize upon the territories and controul the councils of their leſs powerful neighbours.

By accounts from Niagara we learn that a general conſternation prevails in that place, owing to a report that is in circulation there, of a body of the French ſons of liberty being landed in ſome part of the United States, and who, it is firmly believed there, are on their march to attack them.

The Mail did not arrive here until a few minutes before this paper was put to preſs, we can therefore inform our readers that the Philadelphia papers contain nothing new or worthy of notice.

EQUALITY.

I dreamt, that, buried by my fellow clay,
Cloſe by a common beggar's ſide I lay;
And, as ſo mean an object ſhock'd my pride,
Thus, like a corpſe of conſequence, I cry'd:—
Scoundrel! be gone, and henceforth touch me not:
More manners learn, and at a diſtance rot.

Scoundrel!—then with haughtier tone cry'd he,
Proud lump of earth! I ſcorn thy words and thee:
Here all are EQUAL, now thy caſe is mine—
This is my rotting place, and that is thine.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by
MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has taken up three ſtray cattle, viz. one red Cow, about ſix years old, marked in the off ear with a ſwallow fork, and in the near ear a crop and an under bit, one brown heifer, betwee three and four years old, with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the near ear, and an under ſlope in the off ear; one ditto of the ſame age, with a large white ſpot on her rump, a white tail and belly, marked in the off ear with a crop and an under bit, and in the near ear with a ſlit and under bit. Said cattle came to the ſubſcriber's on the 23d of Dec. 1793. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CARPER, on the weſt of Ohio, near the mouth of Buffaloe.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being other wise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland & Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwellinghouse aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the offenders to be discovered apprehend and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN (L. S.) Testimony Wereof I have caused the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand sevenhundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President
EDM: RANDOLPH.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1794.

A.

DAVID Abraham, soldier, in captain Hanna's company; Dr. Richard Allison, western army; Chas. Avery, Cincinnati, north western territory; David Allison, Knoxville, south western territory; Michael Ahagen.

B.

His excellency William Blount, governor, south western territory; Walter Beall, Bairds town, Kentucky; Benjamin Bentley, merchant miller; Solomon Brewer, Fort Washington; Elijah Bachus, Marietta, Muskingum; Abraham Brelaw, Fort Washington.

C.

John Collins, Garret Covode, Elias Culbert, Joseph Chapman, Marietta; Eleazer Curtis, Marietta; Richard Carney, schoolmaster; William Cassidy, Redstone; James Cook, Washington county; Robert Carithers, Buffaloe; Eleanor Culbertson, Yough.

D.

Parvin Dunn, Kentucky; James Dobbin, Canonsburgh; Monsr. Depreut, Michael Day, Lt. Geo. Dunn, Fort Hamilton; David Dobbin, care of revd. M. Aanderson, Joseph Dorsey, near Redstone; Thomas Davis, Kentucky.

E.

John Elder, Conemaugh; George Everly, captain David English, Washington county.

F.

Ensign James Finly, Conrad Freise, butcher.

G.

George Gordon, Kentucky; capt. Isaac Guion, western army.

H.

Major Hamtramck, Post Vincennes; Robert Hays, Allegheny county; John Hara, Ann Hill or Thomas Hill, Allegheny county; Joseph Hamilton, esq. Knoxville, south western territory Revd. Matthew Henderso, Chartiers; Hugh Hanna, taylor, care of rev. M. Henderson, Chartiers; Abijah Hunt & Co. Fort Washington; Nicholas Harris, soldier, Fort Washington.

J.

Thomas Jordon.

K.

Dr. John Knight, Fort Pitt.

L.

Luther Ludden, Fort Franklin; Mr. Loagan or Joseph Fleming, on the Monongahela; Thomas Low.

M.

Daniel M'Kendry, Charles M'Kee, Redstone; George M'Keagg, care of And. Watson, Pittsburgh; George M'Causland, Washington county; James M'Gibbony, Robert M'Clean, Washington county; Thomas Moore, Washington county; Thomas M'Kee, William Marshel, Robert K. Moore Pittsburgh; Patrick M'Cay, George, M'Combs, Allegheny county; John M'Quee, Pittsburgh; Neil M'Laughlin, care of Samuel Wilson, Millers run; William M'Creery, William Moore, Muddy creek; Robt. Moore, Washington county; Joshua Mullen, soldier, western army; Sam. M'Mullen, care of James M'Burney, Washington; Citizen Mentelle, Gallipolis; John Morrison, Robert M'Cready, Washington county; Alex. M'Coy, near Pittsburgh; William M'Comb, Washington: Jas. M'Catchin, Washington county.

N.

Thomas Noble.

O.

Connel O'Boyle, Pittsburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

P.

Hon. Rufus Putnam, Marietta; Thomas Patterson, Washington county; Michael Power, near Pigeon creek, Washington county.

R.

John Robinson, Redstone; William Robson, Allegheny county; Elizabeth Richarson, Forks of Yough; Oliver Roberts, sifer, Fort Washington; William Reed, Marietto; David Reley, Forks of Yough; John Reed, Kentucky; John Ross, Pittsburgh; James Reed, Washington; Andrew Rutherford, Redstone; Robert Russel, Washington county; Andrew Robinson, Washington county; John Rodenback, soldier; Isabella Russel.

S.

Joseph Stevens, Whelen; John Samson, Racoon; William Severy, Washington; Thomas Sampson, Chartiers; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittsburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Saugrin, George Simpson, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Washington.

T.

Robert Tait, Fort Washington; Hon. George Turner, western territory; Thomas Thompson, Chartiers; William Tod, Washington; William Techlin, Redstone; Elisha Thatcher, soldier.

V.

James Veech, Redstone; Captain Solomon Van Renselaer, light dragoons.

W.

Robert Watson, near Pittsburgh, William Wilson, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilson, Pittsburgh; James Wells, Pittsburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilson, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whistler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilson. sen. Reardon's run.

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street,

IS just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, opposite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing business on *COMMISSION*, and shall be thankful to those who will favor him with their custom either to purchase or sell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and in some measure relieve his countrymen from impositions laid on them by sharping brokers. He keeps a boarding house for gentlemen, and will render all those who board at his house every assistance in their business that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horse-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, also a Dwelling house, all situate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in said town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittsburgh, who will give immediate possession.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon township containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiskey taken, if convenient to the purchaser, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq. adjoining the premises.

January 20, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of *Alexander & Creigh*, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittsburgh —All those that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring suits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH,
surviving partner.

The said Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittsburgh and Fort Washington, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1794.

Iron and Castings

FOR sale at the store of *FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.* at the mouth of Jacob's creek, two miles from the Iron Works, who have just received a few tons of Castings, well assorted, and a quantity of Barr Iron; for the Castings will be received cash, linen, sugar, tallow, lincey, bacon, &c.—They mean to keep up a constant supply of Iron and Castings, by the ton or smaller quantity.

WHEREAS divers persons have committed trespasses on the estate of Captain Thomas Hutchins, deceased, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, this is to give notice, that in future, any one who may be detected in cuting down or carrying off any timber, cord wood, &c. from said estate, will be prosecuted according to law.

N. BEDFORD, agent for said estate.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1794.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 33 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being other wise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland & Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwellinghouse aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the offenders to be discovered apprehend and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN (L. S.) Testimony Wereof I have caused the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand sevenhundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President
EDM: RANDOLPH.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1794.

A.

DAVID Abraham, soldier, in captain Hanna's company; Dr. Richard Allison, western army; Chas. Avery, Cincinnati, north western territory; David Allison, Knoxville, south western territory; Michael Ahagen.

B.

His excellency William Blount, governor, south western territory; Walter Beall, Birds town, Kentucky; Benjamin Bentley, merchant miller; Solomon Brewer, Fort Washington; Elijah Bachus, Marietta, Muskingum; Abraham Brelaw, Fort Washington.

C.

John Collins, Garret Covode, Elias Culbert, Joseph Chapman, Marietta; Eleazer Curtis, Marietta; Richard Carney, schoolmaster; William Cassidy, Redstone; James Cook, Washington county; Robert Carithers, Buffaloe; Eleanor Culbertson, Yough.

D.

Parvin Dunn, Kentucky; James Dobbin, Canonsburgh; Mons. Depreut, Michael Day, Lt. Geo. Dunn, Fort Hamilton; David Dobbin, care of revd. M. Anderson; Joseph Dorsey, near Redstone; Thomas Davis, Kentucky.

E.

John Elder, Conemaugh; George Everly, captain David English, Washington county.

F.

Ensign James Finly, Conrad Freise, butcher.

G.

George Gordon, Kentucky; capt. Isaac Guion, western army.

H.

Major Huntramck, Post Vincennes; Robert Hays, Allegheny county; John Hara, Ann Hill or Thomas Hill, Allegheny county; Joseph Hamilton, esq. Knoxville, south western territory Revd. Matthew Henderso, Chartiers; Hugh Hanna, taylor, care of rev. M. Henderson, Chartiers; Abijah Hunt & Co. Fort Washington; Nicholas Harris, soldier, Fort Washington.

J.

Thomas Jordon.

K.

Dr. John Knight, Fort Pitt.

L.

Luther Ludden, Fort Franklin; Mr. Loagan or Joseph Fleming, on the Monongahela; Thomas Low.

M.

Daniel M'Kendry, Charles M'Kee, Redstone; George M'Keagg, care of And. Watson, Pittsburgh; George M'Causland, Washington county; James M'Gibbony, Robert M'Clean, Washington county; Thomas Moore, Washington county; Thomas M'Kee, William Marshel, Robert K. Moore Pittsburgh; Patrick M'Cay, George, M'Combs, Allegheny county; John M'Quee, Pittsburgh; Neil M'Laughlin, care of Samuel Wilson, Millers run; William M'Creery, William Moore, Muddy creek; Robt. Moore, Washington county; Joshua Mullen, soldier, western army; Sam. M'Mullen, care of James M'Burney, Washington; Citizen Mentelle, Gallipolis; John Morrison, Robert M'Cready, Washington county; Alex. M'Coy, near Pittsburgh; William M'Comb, Washington; Jas. M'Catchin, Washington county.

N.

Thomas Noble.

O.

Connel O'Boyle, Pittsburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

P.

Hon. Rufus Putnam, Marietta; Thomas Patterson, Washington county; Michael Power, near Pigeon creek, Washington county.

R.

John Robinson, Redstone; William Robson, Allegheny county; Elizabeth Richarson, Forks of Yough; Oliver Roberts, sifer, Fort Washington; William Reed, Marietto; David Reley, Forks of Yough; John Reed, Kentucky; John Ross, Pittsburgh; James Reed, Washington; Andrew Rutherford, Redstone; Robert Russel, Washington county; Andrew Robinson, Washington county; John Rodenback, soldier; Isabella Russel.

S.

Joseph Stevens, Whelen; John Samson, Racoon; William Severy, Washington; Thomas Sampson, Chartiers; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittsburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Saugrin, George Simpson, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Washington.

T.

Robert Tait, Fort Washington; Hon. George Turner, western territory; Thomas Thompson, Chartiers; William Tod, Washington; William Techlin, Redstone; Elisha Thatcher, soldier.

V.

James Veech, Redstone; Captain Solomon Van Renselaer, light dragoons.

W.

Robert Watson, near Pittsburgh, William Wilson, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilson, Pittsburgh; James Wells, Pittsburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilson, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whistler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilson. sen. Reardon's run.

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street,

IS just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, opposite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing business on *COMMISSION*, and shall be thankful to those who will favor him with their custom either to purchase or sell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and in some measure relieve his countrymen from impositions laid on them by sharping brokers. He keeps a boarding house for gentlemen, and will render all those who board at his house every assistance in their business that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horse-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, also a Dwelling house, all situate and laying in Elizabeto Town, on the Monongahela. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in said town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittsburgh, who will give immediate possession.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon township containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiskey taken, if convenient to the purchaser, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq. adjoining the premises.

January 20, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of *Alexander & Creigh*, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittsburgh —All those that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring suits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH,
surviving partner.

The said Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittsburgh and Fort Washington, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now selling on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1794.

Iron and Castings

FOR sale at the store of *FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.* at the mouth of Jacob's creek, two miles from the Iron Works, who have just received a few tons of Castings, well assorted, and a quantity of Barr Iron; for the Castings will be received cash, linen, sugar, tallow, lincey, bacon, &c.—They mean to keep up a constant supply of Iron and Castings, by the ton or smaller quantity.

WHEREAS divers persons have committed trespasses on the estate of Captain Thomas Hutchins, deceased, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, this is to give notice, that in future, any one who may be detected in cuting down or carrying off any timber, cord wood, &c. from said estate, will be prosecuted according to law.

N. BEDFORD, agent for said estate.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1794.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1792.